Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1863. NUMBER 183.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

Conditions of Negotiations for Peace.

REBEL VIEWS OF PEACE RUMORS.

We have received Richmond papers to and including the 27th inst., from which we extract the following:

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, following statements of the Register showing the amount of Treasury notes issued under the several acts authorizing the issue, to the 31st day of December, 1862, to the 31st day of October, 1862, inclusive; and to the 30th of November, 1862, inclusive; and the amount outstanding at those dates respectively. This statement shows that prior to 31st December, there were issued Treasury notes, outstanding, $410,468,022.10.

The amount of stocks and bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1863, was $140,298,070.

The pending question was the resolution introduced by Mr. Crockett of Kentucky, [illegible] in relation to the conditions on which [illegible] Peace.

Mr. [illegible] of Georgia, offered the following resolution, which occurred. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which would have the effect of burying the resolutions and all propositions of the kind out of sight. Mr. Foote said he was opposed to any negotiation, as the Ark of Congress had been dedged [illegible] peace should not be come. He was opposed to the election of a successor at this juncture, when the fate of the Confederacy might be decided from day to day. He [illegible] the Middle States in this war in less than six months.

After touching a number of topics in connection with the probable event of a negotiation for peace, Mr. Foote said he was not prepared to [illegible] the subject, but would withdraw the resolutions on the subject.

The consideration of the resolutions was finally postponed until next day.

HOUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The following propositions have been offered by Mr. Foote and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

The people of the Confederate States of America having, in the progress of the present war, most clearly demonstrated their ability to maintain by arms the claim to separate existence which they have asserted, and their determination to continue the struggle for which they have been compelled to enter, and which they will continue until the struggle shall have been finally accomplished; in view of the fact that a great political reaction has taken place in the United States, which has developed itself in several of the most populous States of the North, and has resulted in the overthrow of the party which has been so long and so honorably known as the United States of America; and in view of the additional fact that the overthrow of the several opponents of despotism, and the organized friends of peace in the North, is grave and deplorable misrepresentation has of late been practiced upon the people of the public sentiment in the South touching the question of reconstructing that political Union of which they were lately members, and of which a large portion of the Confederate States would be willing to enter into a league, offensive and defensive, with the United States of America, and in view of the additional fact that, even should the several opponents of despotism, and the organized friends of peace in the North, a

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

AN ARMISTICE—WHAT IT MEANS.

The Copperheads recommend an armistice. "And," our readers will ask, "why not peace?" The object of these men is not the preservation of the Union as it was; it is not the reconstruction of the Union with all its integral parts in their places. What is the restoration of the Union and the separation would leave the North united; New England, hated, however she is free and patriotic, contributing six members to the family of States, from which they could not be excluded by means less violent than those involved in another revolution. An "armistice," involves the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports now closed by Federal ships; the marketing of more than three hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton, rice and tobacco; the replenishing of the armories of the South with all the machinery of war, the reshoeing, reclothing and refitting of the battalions who now fight valiantly under the rebel banners. It means a recognition of the treasonable credit of the Confederacy, and the quick marketing of the Confederate bonds. It means the withdrawal of our armies from their advanced positions, or their maintenance there for six months at an enormous expense to a treasury now overburdened. It means, in a word, that the Union is dissolved, and that the Northwest will be expected to make common cause with that infernal gang whose object is man-selling, and whose flag is one under which pirates would be disgraced if they served. That's what an armistice means. And the men of the North who are howling that one may be declared, confess as much when they admit, as they do in their journals, in their speeches, and in their private talk, that the South—the rebellious States—will never, under any circumstances, consent to become members of the Union again. And that confession is a key to all the rest—to their hatred of the institutions of the North and of freedom, and to their love for a cause that, which is base or wicked one never claimed the reprobation of mankind.

Are the men of the Northwest ready for this consumation? We know what they will say: Never while grass grows and water runs! There may be peace and separation by and by as the result of our imperfectly ordered exchequer and military miscarriages. To that we may come. But an armistice which would leave us at the rebels' mercy—to propose it is a confession of ignorance that should be hooted out of the Legislature, or of treason that should insure its inventor a place on the gibbet.

NEVER DESPAIR.

A writer, whose book, called "*How a free People conduct a long war*," ought to be in the hands of every American at this crisis of our affairs, says: "If we, then, are inclined to doubt and desponding in our dark hours, as to the final result, let us not forget the ordeal through which England successfully passed. We shall find that in the commencement, there was the same wild and unreasoning enthusiasm with which we are familiar; the same bitter abuse and denunciation of our Government at the first reverses; the same impatient and ignorant criticism of military operations; the same factious and disloyal opposition on the part of a powerful party; the same discouragement and despondency at times on the part of the true and loyal; the same prophesies of the utter hopelessness of success; the same complaints of grievous and burdensome taxation, and predictions of the utter financial ruin of the country; the same violent attacks upon the Government for its arbitrary decrees, and particularly for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; the same difficulties arising from the inexperience of the army; and the same weakness on the part of the government in not boldly and energetically supporting the army in the field. These are some of the more striking parallelisms between the Peninsular war and our own struggle."

The disastrous defeat of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna put all England into sackcloth and ashes, and humiliation—as the retreat at Bull Run smote the national pride of Americans, and plunged the people for a time into grief. In our case the secessionists of the North pointed to this disaster with the malicious grimaces of fiends who rejoiced in the slaughter and discomfiture of our demoralized army, and proclaimed by word of mouth, and through the vile sewers of their lying newspapers, that the Bull Run disaster was proof enough that our volunteers were not brave soldiers, and that the South could not be conquered by them.

In the case of England, after Sir John Moore's stampede, the politroons and cowards of that country spoke openly of the folly of any attempt at all on the part of England to resist the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula. And this, be it remembered, when the English Government, as well as the people, were pledged never to abandon their allies until the French were driven beyond the Pyrenees! We are pledged never to abandon this war until we have beaten and annihilated the armies of the Confederacy, and so reduce the rebels to submission.

We will close this article by quoting a passage from the book already spoken of, as so good and so applicable to the present crisis. The author says:

> The lesson which this review of the progress of the Peninsular war teaches, is, it seems to us, one of hope and encouragement, for if it be true that a free people will not fail in the support of public opinion, and in the means requisite to maintain a great army, these two essential requisites to ultimate success, our Government is immeasurably stronger than the English ever was at any period of the war. Public opinion is with the present issue, and that is, that there is such a thing as public opinion falsely so called, which is noisy, but in proportion as it is so it becomes less powerful. One of the most difficult and delicate tasks of the statesman is to distinguish the true from this false opinion, the factious demagogue from the grumbling but sincere patriot, and to combine with the former the support which comes from the depths of the great heart of the people, in warning it may be sometimes, in encouragement often, but in every echoing its abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the good cause.

REBEL CONFISCATION OF OUR CONSTITUTION.

The rebels have confiscated five hundred millions worth of property belonging to loyal people. The debts due every Northern citizen were confiscated. All the stocks, bonds and mortgages, lands and chattels belonging to Northern people that could be reached, were searched out and seized. Loyal men in the South, were cleaned out of house and home, their lands, money, goods, chattels, negroes—everything they possessed were confiscated and the proceeds used to carry on the war against the Union. Ask the rebel government where they get the legal authority for making these seizure, and they reply, in the Montgomery Constitution. They justify the sequestration as entirely proper and lawful, and in harmony and accordance with their Constitution. But the Copperheads declare it to be a violation of our Constitution, in relation to property. Let us see about this. The Montgomery Constitution is a literal transcript of all the articles and sections of the Washington Constitution, that can by any construction give the authority to confiscate the property of Federal citizens. Wherein the two instruments differ relates to State sovereignty and the right of secession and the nationality and divinity of slavery. But all the war powers of their government, all the legislative and judicial processes of their Congress and Supreme Court are literally copied from our Constitution. The expounders and administrators of the Montgomery Constitution are Democrats—and formerly were the leaders and rulers of the Northern Democracy. By their own interpretation of the Constitution, Congress has power to pass a confiscation act, and by their example, that act ought to be executed by our Government, which it has not been for some reason unknown to the public. The rebels first declare themselves to be in legal and peaceful possession of power over our Constitution, making certain changes and amendments in regard to slavery and State sovereignty, and then proceed to enact stringent and sweeping confiscation laws which are pronounced to be strictly in accordance with the portions of our Constitution which they adopt, and under those laws they seize and convert to rebel use, five hundred millions of property belonging to loyal people. In view of these facts, we ask, is it not a poor rule that will not work both ways? Why can't our Government rightfully and constitutionally confiscate the property of the rebels? Does any man, not a malignant Copperhead, deny the power to do so? We never heard of one.

Legislative Experience.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: Government has been set on foot in the various Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, to protect the Union men of the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, against the rebels. It seems to us the Roosters are cautious, and manifest unnecessary cowardliness in refusing or neglecting to embrace Ohio in their invitations. We think Ohio could better take care of herself than any legislative wisdom to meet the emergencies with advantage to herself. Think, for instance, of having Dr. Olds as a bantam in such a jubilation—a martyr, an orator, and a member, in good and regular standing, in an evangelical Church, for two years, more or less! If there is in anything wanted in the way of combative to aid to the interest of the Legislature reading, we can supply it. Count us in, if you please."

The Paper Monopoly.

The Agent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Washington that the paper monopolists are active in endeavoring to prevent legislation for our relief, either in obtaining a reduction or suspension of the duty on paper. We also believe the combination intends to put up the price of paper almost at will, and the fear of our getting foreign paper under the reduced duty only now prevents the exercise of this power. It is the fact is evidenced by the enforcement of Congress, we shall be forced to pay ruinous prices for paper. We therefore recommend every editor and proprietor to write to his member of Congress, Senator and Representative, urging speedy action for our relief.

Let every member of Congress understand that if he does not promptly, and in the right direction, be [illegible] the supplies of any journal in his district for Congress or any other position.

Our State Canals.

The Ohio Legislature have had under consideration the projects to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan and the Erie canals to the capacity of gunboats, at the expense of the General Government. After a lengthy debate protesting against these measures, the resolution was passed by a vote of forty-one to seventeen. One of the members who voted in the affirmative said he "had rather we should be compelled to feel our dependence upon the Mississippi, so that the people of the Northwest will feel bound that the Union shall forever stand, and the Mississippi forever flow to float the commerce of the Northwest to the Gulf."

New York Senator.

The New York Assembly has voted to proceed to the election of United States Senator on Tuesday next, 32 inst., in compliance with the law on that subject. As the Senate is largely Union, there is no doubt of a concurrence in that body, so that there is scarcely a doubt of the election taking place. Neither party has yet declared its candidate, but the following gentlemen are named as probable candidates: Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. N. S. Wadsworth, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Curtis Noyes, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. D. Dudley Field, Hon. C. S. Sedgwick, and some say Thurlow Weed.

THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN ON FITZ JOHN PORTER.—At a meeting of the New York Aldermen, on Monday last, a series of resolutions were presented, condemning the conviction and sentence of Fitz John Porter as unjust, and the result of a packed court; asserting that right to trial by jury; declaring that his conviction was a part of "that system of persecution" which has removed Gens. McClellan and Buell; tendering Porter the use of the Governor's room in the City Hall for a public reception, and expressing sympathy and confidence in Mr. Porter's courage and skill. The resolutions were laid on the table. Now, if they will pass resolutions that Benedict Arnold was a true-hearted patriot, Aaron Burr a "blessed martyr," and James Buchanan a loyal gentleman, their work will be completed.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PITTSBURGH.—On Friday evening last, Elizabeth Beatty shot John McCormack, her seducer, in the office of a magistrate, in Pittsburgh, Penn. before whom the deceased had been brought, to answer a complaint of seduction. The deceased had just given bail, in the sum of $500, and was coming out of the room, when his victim shot him through the heart. After her arrest and committal, she said to a friend, who visited the cell: "If John McCormack had married me, just to save me from shame, I could have forgiven him, even if he had not lived with me an hour. If he had consented to make me his wife, I would have done the best I could to make the best of this life. But when he had received information of the fact some days before Mr. Romero addressed him on the subject, dictated and sanctioned, General at Havana. Mr. Romero's first note is dated November 3d. The order is dated November 20th.

Now, what is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from these facts? What would be the verdict of the people of the United States were they to read the letter of Mr. Seward to Romero, and the order of the Secretary of State, and what would be the effect upon the army of Gen. Rosecrans? That army would be placed between two fires, and it might be so hemmed in as to be compelled to a disgraceful surrender.

Are not these traitors working to such an end, when they thus, in so many words, advise the soldiers to lay down their arms and return home?

Are they not, in every movement they have made since the commencement of the war, playing into the hands of Jeff Davis and his Cabinet inspired every word and act of the leading Democrats of this State they could not have devised a more fiendish device to aid the Confederacy and horribly, because the chattel slaves of Jeff Davis guarded the cannons of the same arms purchased by Mexico, when it was sacked by Quiroz; and when this government received notice that they would be employed to a Mexican port it ordered them to be detained and returned to New York.

Mr. Seward replies, (Jan. 7, 1863,) utterly ignoring the above paragraph, and not seeming to regard Mr. Romero's threat to appeal to a tribunal that he has told us untrue. Accordingly Romero writes again (Jan. 14, 1863) in considerable [illegible] surprise and [illegible], in diplomatic phrase, that he sees through the whole game, and inasmuch as he has been asserted, in a previous communication from the Secretary of State, that the prohibition is only *temporary*, he presumes that it will be removed "as soon as the French shall have blockaded the Southern ports in such a manner as to render it impossible to introduce the arms into the invaded country."

Mr. Seward's last letter is unique. It has been much admired by the agent of the Associated Press at Washington. We print it entire:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
> WASHINGTON, JAN. 17, 1863.
>
> The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note which was addressed to him on the 14th instant by his excellency Señor Don M. Romero, Minister of the Department in relation to shipments of goods at New York for Mexican ports.
>
> The undersigned, in stating no cause further to explain upon the reasons heretofore offered in explanation of that measure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Romero a renewed assurance of his high consideration.
>
> WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
>
> Señor Matias Romero, &c. &c. &c.

There has been nothing so neat as this since Falstaff replied to Dame Quickly's demand for payment: "Hostess, I forgive thee."

One more document brings an end to this strange, eventful history. It is the order of prohibition itself, which reads as follows:

> "EXECUTIVE MANSION,
> "WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1862.
>
> *Ordered*, That no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States to Mexico, except that any clearances of arms, ammunition, or munitions of war heretofore granted by the Treasury Department be vacated, if the articles have not passed the United States, and the articles stopped. That the Secretary of War take possession of the arms, &c., *recently seized by his order at Brown's Hotel*, bound for Canada.
>
> ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be observed that the date of this order is several months later than the date on which Mr. Romero complains, and that if it had been without any date, it contains evidence, in the words italicized, that it was issued subsequently. Moreover, it appears to have been issued about the time that Mr. Romero made his first representation to our Government of the intercepting of Southern proffices to ship articles deemed contraband of war from New York and New Orleans to Vera Cruz. Mr. Seward's part of this affair, then, that he had received information of the fact some days before Mr. Romero addressed him on the subject, dictated and sanctioned, General at Havana. Mr. Romero's first note is dated November 3d. The order is dated November 20th.

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STRICKLER & CO.
141 LAKE STREET,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOAKS
AT COST!
Comprising all the best styles for the Season.
A Shawls of every description.
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS,
SONTAGS, FURS,
SCARFS, GLOVES,
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To close the Season.
WOOL BED BLANKETS
At less price than they can now be bought for.
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND MERINOS,
500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts
AT LOW PRICES.
STRICKLER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

SUTLER'S GOOD
WINTER GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
CASSIMERES,
HOODS,
FURS,
SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
Orders by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention.
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Wholesale Store, Corner of Wells Street, Chicago.

SKATING CAPS
AT COST!
Great Bargains.
DON'T FLY ELSEWHERE BEFORE EXAMINING OUR STOCK.
GRAVES & IRVING,
Wholesale Dealers,
141 Lake Street.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF JAN. 2, 1865.
HERRING'S
FRANKLINITE IRON
DRILLED.
The undersigned were present at an experiment for the trial of Herring's Patent Iron Safes, at the foot of Franklin street, New York, on the 31st ult., in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, many of whom are engaged in the manufacture of Safes in this city.
Two Safes were tried, one of which was made of "Franklinite" iron, and the other of the best quality of common iron.
The Safes were placed in the centre of a pile of wood, and a fire was built around them, which was kept burning for about two hours, when the Safes fell in the fire.
The Safe made of common iron was found to be entirely destroyed, while the Safe made of "Franklinite" iron was found to be uninjured, and the contents perfectly preserved.
"FRANKLINITE" IRON SAFE COMPANY.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
DRILLED WITH AS MANY HOLES
As there is Space for the Drill.
HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will pay cash on delivery at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
HATES, STONE & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Water streets, Chicago.

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Each machine makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable for general use, producing that glossy appearance which is so much admired.
There are 50,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
Machine is PORTABLE and AVAILABLE in a family.
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Machines may be had, on application, at my post office address.

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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes the most beautiful, elastic and durable stitch, alike on both sides, and is the only machine that will do the same. It will hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid, cord, and perform every species of sewing, from the finest cambric muslin to the heaviest cloth, in a manner unsurpassed by any machine in the world. It will do more work, and do it better, with less labor, than any other machine. It is the only machine that will not ravel when cut apart. It is the only machine that will not break the thread by the backing motion. It is the only machine that will not require the tension to be changed when passing from the finest to the coarsest work. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the needle to the thread. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the feed to the work. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the presser foot to the work. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the bobbin to the thread. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the shuttle to the thread. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the needle to the work. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the feed to the thread. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the presser foot to the thread. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the bobbin to the work. It is the only machine that will not require the adjustment of the shuttle to the work.
THE OLDEST SEWING MA CHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL.
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Patented in 1846—Perfected in 1865.
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Plumbing and Plumbing.
McFARLANE'S
Steam Fitting and
ESTABLISHMENT,
Plumber,
MALT BARLEY,
$1.20 per BUSHEL, 56 lbs.

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.
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Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.
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LADIES' LIST.

CHICAGO CUTT POINTS.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with the best article of Cutt Points in the market. Address
CHICAGO CUTT POINT CO.,
218 LAKE STREET.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Are Closing out their entire stock of Stoves, Hollowware, Tinware, &c., at Store and Manufactory, 204 and 206 Lake street, Chicago.

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All kinds of Revenue Stamps for sale by the Bank, currency, and for sale at par.
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Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, Gold, Bonds and Coupons, Make Collections, Negotiate and Place Loans on Real Estate and Collaterals.

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BANK OF AMERICA—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Checks of the late BANK OF AMERICA, of Chicago, signed by E. W. Pearce, Cashier, are hereby declared forgeries.

PIE MERCHANDISE CO.,
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Pies Furnished at Short Notice.
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BANKERS AND DEALERS
In Government Securities, Foreign Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
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CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill., Trustees a
General Banking Business
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M. D. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. [jan1-1y]
H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John S. Sayre, Agent.
H. Chapin, Rockford Branch, John P. Kellogg, Agent.
H. Chapin, Winona Branch, A. H. Wheeler, Agent.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
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42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Scrip, &c.
Deposits received, Collections promptly made, Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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DREXEL, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Or payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
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Particular attention devoted to Western business. Western Securities—Chicago, Rock Island and Pittsburgh, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Milwaukee, Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago Union, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, Chicago and Rock Island, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, Michigan Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern preferred, Milwaukee, Watertown and Madison, Milwaukee, Sparta and Portage, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Milwaukee, State Bank of Iowa and Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Rock Island, Peoria and Burlington Insurance Co., Chicago Savings Association, St. Louis.
[jan1-1y]

Business Cards.

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(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON)
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AND MILITARY GOODS,
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS,
Office, No. 61 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Office established at Washington, D.C., in 1856.
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Chemistry consulting full instructions to inventors and grants on application.
Inventors will find it to their advantage to call, or send a model or sketch and description of their invention, before applying for patent.
WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
215 STATE STREET, Chicago.
Post Office Box 2265.
Cash paid for Hides, Tallow and Furs.

NORTHWESTERN PENSION, BOUNTY AND CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize money and all claims growing out of the war promptly collected. Office, 215 Madison street, Chicago. ISAAC H. BITT & CO., No. 3 Barbers block, Chicago, Ill.

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Loans negotiated on real estate security. [jy5-66-1y]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT,
63 Clark street, Chicago,
Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money. Agents of Pay, &c., attending to this business may find it to their advantage to call or send by mail.

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LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law,
63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Will promptly collect Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money. Agents of Pay, &c., attending to this business may find it to their advantage to call or send by mail.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Hides, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
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FRESH ARRIVAL DAILY.
Per 100 Delivered Opposite 50 cents per 100. 300 per 1000.
Depot of the Boston Oyster Co.,
No. 2 Dearborn street,
Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
HENRY SAWYER.

Financial.

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Delivered in bulk or in barrels, at the manufactory, for wholesale or retail dealers, on the most favorable terms.
Address
OLIVER & TURNER,
Saginaw City, Mich.

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CHICAGO CUTT POINT CO.,
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L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
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All kinds of Revenue Stamps for sale by the Bank, currency, and for sale at par.
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JAS. H. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
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H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
40 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.
Buy and sell Gold, Bonds and Coupons.

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PIE MERCHANDISE CO.,
59 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
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Pies Furnished at Short Notice.
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4 Broad Street, New York,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
In Government Securities, Foreign Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
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CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill., Trustees a
General Banking Business
H. CHAPIN, President.
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H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John S. Sayre, Agent.
H. Chapin, Rockford Branch, John P. Kellogg, Agent.
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Bankers and Brokers,
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Deposits received, Collections promptly made, Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
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[jan1-1y]

Business Cards.

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(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON)
180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
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Powder and Shot.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
61 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. [jy5-66-1y]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT,
63 Clark street, Chicago,
Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money. Agents of Pay, &c., attending to this business may find it to their advantage to call or send by mail.

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J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Hides, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

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